

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2450.

## HONOLULU CELEBRATES CABLE DAY

### Monster Mass Meeting In Honor of Working of the Wires From Pacific Coast to the Island Capital.

HONOLULU was happy yesterday, and showed the joy of the people in a great gathering, for the purpose of jubilation, at the Executive building grounds. After two hours in the afternoon, spent with oratory, congratulatory and music, the evening was given over to fireworks and a reception and ball, completely filling the greatest day in the modern history of the Islands with merrymaking.

The day opened with watchers gathered about the office of the cable company, for it had been told how the wire had been worked successfully and the message from the Secretary of the Territory sent to Washington and received at the White House to be laid in front of the President upon the opening of his business day. The people who gathered were full of interest in the proceedings, and while the main office was kept closed as a general thing, there was a desire to see which pressed people into the front ranks at the windows and doors, and with each minute opening came the rush of the eager onlookers to get a sight of the mysteries within.

During the night there had been sent out of Honolulu more than three hundred messages and the outlook was for a busy day, for hundreds of wires were on file in San Francisco, waiting to be sent here. They came with a rush. Their number ran into the hundreds, and their recipients were the principal trade organizations, the leading business houses and most of the prominent men of the city. It was a day of congratulation alone, and the wires would not carry any commercial business, while the people, in turn, would not think of cold facts in the face of the pleasing knowledge of the opening of the wires.

It was a wait for those who wished to know that President Roosevelt had responded to the message of congratulation from Secretary Cooper, which was the first message sent over the wires. The message of the Secretary was forwarded at 8:48 o'clock Thursday evening and the time was called back when the answer was received yesterday, showing that it had taken for the transmission, counting the relays through which the words had to pass, only thirteen minutes between Honolulu and the White House.

The morning had fairly drawn along before the tape began to show the tracing of the words, "Washington, White House," and then the message carrying the good wishes of the President followed immediately. There were in the receiving room at the time Secretary Cooper, Manager Dickenson, and others of the Territorial officers and the staff of the company, and the congratulations were universal. The wire continued to work rapidly, and messages of the general tenor of those which are given elsewhere continued to be traced in the waving lines of the receiving tape.

With the turn of the day the interest of the people turned to the mass meeting which had been arranged for the Capitol park, and the signal of whistles from the fire siren drew a crowd when the hour set for the meeting had arrived, numbering thousands. The band was on hand entertaining the gathering throng and the people were ready for the entertainment which was to be set before them when the members of the committee, the orators and the guests of the occasion began to assemble.

Chairman George W. Smith of the committee on celebration headed the march of the guests from the Executive building, with Secretary Cooper and S. S. Dickenson on either hand. The band stand in the grounds was quickly filled, there being among the throng many of the best known men in the business life of the city. On the stand were, among others, R. F. Dillingham, George H. Carter, Senator Clarence Grable, Thomas Treble, Prince David, Colonel San Parker, W. W. Hall, F. A. Schaefer, Dr. McGrew, F. W. Macfarlane, C. M. Cooke, Henry E. Nicholson, ex Judge Stanley, H. D. Moore, Super-

intendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, Lewis H. Martin, Tax Collector Pratt, J. G. Spencer, J. F. Kennedy, T. Clive Davies, F. M. Swanny, Henry Waterhouse, Attorney General E. P. Dole, Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, and T. F. Lansing.

The appearance of the guests caused the vast concourse of people to gather more closely about the stand and when Chairman Smith arose to call the meeting to order, he faced not less than three thousand people, who sat and stood under the trees and about the lawn. It was an audience which was as cosmopolitan as Honolulu can produce, and not one of the many races failed of representation in that vast throng.

There were cheers when Mr. Smith appeared at the front of the stand and began to speak. He said:

Chairman George W. Smith, in opening the exercises, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here to celebrate one of the most important events in the history of these Islands; and among the first messages sent over the Commercial Pacific Cable was one to the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. To this message he has most graciously replied in glowing terms of congratulation."

Mr. Smith then presented Secretary Cooper, who said:

We meet today to celebrate the completion of the enterprise that has removed the greatest disadvantage under which we have lived.

By the inauguration of telegraphic communication with the mainland we have become intimately associated with the rest of the world and messages of political and commercial importance, joy and sorrow, success and failure will come to us over the cable that has just been landed on our shores, but the main result will be a decided influence in favor of the upbuilding of a patriotic and progressive American commonwealth in these Islands.

We extend a hearty welcome to the good ship Silvertown, her officers and crew who have safely brought the cable half way round the globe and have spanned the Pacific ocean from San Francisco to Honolulu. To all who have been connected with the enterprise we give our heartfelt thanks, above all we offer our tribute to the memory of the man whose genius and business tact gave us the cable, and amid our rejoicing there is mingled a sincere regret that he did not live to see his project completed. The name of John W. Mackay will always be held in fond remembrance by all our people.

Just one word for the future. By the laying of this cable we have added another spoke to our wheel of fortune. Another will be added when the cable is laid connecting us with the Philippines and the Orient, many miles of which have already been made. We may safely expect to be served in the near future by the "All Red" line from Vancouver to the British colonies, and finally the opening of the canal across the Isthmus will make us a center of travel and commerce and the Hub of the Pacific ocean.

It has been my honor to send to the President of the United States the greeting of the people of the Territory and to assure him of our gratification at the completion of the undertaking. And I trust that I may be able to read his message before we part.

S. S. Dickenson, manager of the cable company's interests, replied to Mr. Cooper, as follows:

"Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen: As the representative of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, I beg to thank you for your hearty welcome, and through you the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, for the kindly expressions which I have heard today, and I will convey them with much pleasure to Mr. Clarence Mackay, Mr. George W. Ward, and the members of the executive board of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company." (Applause.)

MESSAGE FROM ROOSEVELT.  
Secretary Cooper then read the mes-

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS GREETINGS TO THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

### He Personally Assures an Advertiser Representative of His Sincerest Good Wishes for the Inhabitants of the New Territory.

Washington, January 2, 1903.  
Advertiser, Honolulu: President Roosevelt today in person authorized the Advertiser correspondent to express to the people of Hawaii his sincerest and most hearty good wishes and pleasure that the opening of the cable makes still closer and more intimate the relations between their beautiful Islands and the mainland of the United States.  
ERNEST G. WALKER,  
(Special Correspondent of the Advertiser.)

## ADVICES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA BY THE LINER KOREA

### MRS. GRANT'S FUNERAL.

(Oriental Mail Advices.)

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 20.—The body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant reached Jersey City this afternoon and was transferred to the government steamer Meigs and conveyed to the Grant monument, where it reposes tonight under guard until its final disposal tomorrow beside the remains of Gen. Grant in the granite sarcophagus in the great mausoleum on Riverside Drive. Gen. Frederick Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., were the chief mourners which made the trip from Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The party was greeted by a large crowd in the station at Jersey City and many stood with bowed heads as the casket was borne from the hearse to the street, where it was received by a committee of the Grant Memorial Association, who have charge of the funeral arrangements for the public. Tonight a guard of honor from the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., watches beside the body. They will keep vigilance until the final ceremonies have been completed.

Bishops MacKay Smith and Edward Andrews will officiate at the ceremonies at the tomb tomorrow.

### MONROE DOCTRINE ABUSED.

(Oriental Mail Advices.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.—Senators who have carefully studied recent events in Venezuela and read the correspondence that has passed between the authorities of Venezuela and foreign governments whose citizens have made large loans or investments in Venezuela, express the opinion that President Castro and other leaders in the Venezuelan government have ignored financial obligations with a feeling of safety merely because they have felt sure of American protection from interference.

Senators who are in the confidence of the administration declare that before the present affair is over Venezuela will be taught a lesson that will prevent any repetition of her course in respect to her responsibility for loans.

This course is regarded as absolutely necessary for the protection of the United States in the future from foreign complications in relation to South American republics.

It is believed that should the United States interfere in Venezuelan matters this time without the utmost care in declaring herself, there would be the greatest danger that throughout Central and South America the republics would become indifferent to their financial obligations, and whenever any move was made to force them to live up to their agreements they would treat it with indifference and merely call upon the United States for protection.

General A. S. Hartwell was then introduced as one who had been a pioneer in the line of cable promotion, and said:

The greatest event in the history of Hawaii has occurred today. Now we have entered into the larger life of the outer world. Its rich blood courses tumultuously through our veins, we can hardly stop to look back.

And yet Hawaii has tender memories for its past and that is why a few minutes are given now to its cable history.

It is not the fortune of those who tried years ago to establish telegraphic communication between Hawaii and the rest of the world, to tell today the story of efforts crowned with success; but the fact remains that vigorous efforts were made on which high hopes were built, and who knows but those who took part in those early efforts did the work of pioneers to blaze the way in which others have walked?

From a purely business point of view it is only a very few years since the establishment of a cable between Honolulu and San Francisco has been regarded as worthy of consideration by cable experts. Until the recent development of trade with China and Japan any one who attempted to secure a submarine telegraph cable in the Pacific ocean had an opportunity to learn what leading a forlorn hope was like.

There were kind and sympathetic words for him from all quarters. Those who take part in a forlorn hope are usually encouraged and thought kindly of by those who are looking on. But the experience and not the cable came. The Atlantic ocean had its telegraph cables which came into existence because there was business to support them. There were cables which kept England, France and Germany in contact with their distant colonial possessions, and which were constructed and maintained by the aid of heavy subsidies from their respective governments. A glance at the map showing all the telegraph cables of the world, disclosed the power of the British empire and the wisdom of those who controlled its destinies, but there was not a single line of cable in which the United States had the slightest interest.

The Pacific ocean was as innocent of cables as the pond of a country village. The cheers which greeted the reading of this message were drowned by the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," while from a park of artillery a salute of 100 guns was fired, and the people stood uncovered. Chairman Smith then announced Dr. J. S. McGrew, who said:

DR. MCGREW'S REMARKS.  
"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I did not come prepared to make any remarks at all. I did not think I would be called to the stand. I am very much obliged to the President of this meeting for his kind introduction. You all know me pretty well. I have been here thirty-six years, and thirty years of that I have given more or less to what I thought would be for the best interest of Hawaii. (Applause.) Very often, as many of the people here know, it was quite a struggle; a few years ago, I might say, to be an American (laughter), but I am happy to say that it has gradually worked along until the country is all American. My efforts sometimes were condemned very much, but I am glad to see a great many here that condemned me then, now enjoying the fruits of the labor; not of myself, but of all who were annexationists, and through annexation we got the cable. Now I hope to live to see the day that we may have the canal, either through Tehuantepec or Panama, that will make us the center of the Pacific trade, and that it, too, will be controlled by Americans. I will say nothing further, because there will be several gentlemen here who are to make remarks, and can make them very much better than I. I hope to live to see the canal through, and everything safe." (Applause.)

## FIGHT ON TRUSTS IN THE SENATE

### Senator Hoar's Measure Which Will Render Im- possible the Operation of Detrimental Com- binations of Capital.

Regular press reports have not yet begun to arrive over the Commercial Pacific cable, but by courtesy of Manager Dickenson and Operator McMichael at this end and of the Chronicle at the other, the Advertiser is able in the current issue, to give the chief features of the general news which will appear in this morning's papers throughout the United States. Supplementing this is a message in response to a special inquiry as to the location of the railroad disaster reported in a fragmentary form to the operator on board the Silvertown several days ago.

### HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The fight against the Trusts is on and the attack comes from one of the most renowned and certainly one of the most influential senators, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, today made public his bill for the regulation of such corporations.

This measure is in every way a most sweeping and drastic one and in its provisions aims to make it impossible for any combination of capital to carry on its business contrary to the law. In its terms the bill is so sweeping that there is not a loophole through which a criminal corporation might hope to escape. The bill will prevent combinations of capital for the purpose of limiting production or raising prices on the one side or from making such inside organizations as will make it possible to cut down the price of labor, and blacklist the men who may strike against reductions.

The provision which will accomplish this reform in business methods, make its compulsory for the corporation doing business in one line of trade to make public such a statement of its transactions as will give to the public complete knowledge of the cost of the raw material and the wage cost of production. In addition there must be all charges against the manufactured article, which would render impracticable those rebates and counter charges which have made it possible for the Trusts to give advantage to certain customers as against others.

The penal clause makes it a misdemeanor to in any way break the law as provided in the bill, and in addition provides that a corporation in any way committing an infraction of its provisions shall be prevented from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce.

Those who have been made cognizant of the terms of the bill declare that under it none of the trade combinations now operating can carry on business in a way to be detrimental to general trade, while the legitimate companies will be aided in their transactions.

### SENATE AND FIRE CLAIMS.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Senate has passed the Hawaii Fire Claims bill. The measure provides for the payment to the treasury of the Territory of the sum of \$1,500,000 or so much thereof as is necessary to meet the awards of the Court of Fire Claims of the Territory.

This measure is identical with the one which passed the Senate during the long term, in its general provisions, and has been pressed for passage by J. G. Pratt, who came here for the purpose of urging such relief for the Territory.

The bill had the assistance of the senators who investigated the conduct of the administration of the Territory, and was passed without material opposition. Several conferences have been held with influential members of the House and there is a belief that it will be possible to secure its passage there.

### CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The most reliable news from both Washington and Havana indicates almost to a certainty that the proposed reciprocity treaty with Cuba will be accepted by both countries.

### SCRANTON CAVES IN.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 2.—The old workings at the Eddy Creek colliery under the heart of the town caved in this afternoon carrying down half a dozen buildings. The subsidence was a gradual one, so no lives were lost. The tops of the sunken houses are forty feet below the surface. The whole of Scranton has been undermined by the operations of the Redding Coal and Iron Company and during the past thirty years such cave-ins have been frequent and not unaccompanied by loss of life.

### RAILROAD COLLISION.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The railroad disaster, reported in advices to the cable ship Silvertown on Dec. 22, occurred at Byron, California, on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad in the San Joaquin valley, between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Two trains collided with great force. Twenty persons were killed and a number injured.

### A RECORD BREAKING TRIP.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 2.—The schooner William Olson, arriving this morning twelve days out from Honolulu, made steamboat time during her entire passage. The best day's log was 370 miles or an average of about fifteen knots per hour.

[The schooner Wm. Olson did not clear from Honolulu and inquiry, although developing the fact that she is known here, does not show that she has been in this port for some time. She may have cleared from one of the outside ports from which shipping news is not always quickly available.—Ed. Advertiser.]

### SUGAR PRICES FALLING OFF.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The market for raw sugar has been quiet for the past five days and the price has declined a fraction. There have been few offerings and the rate was established by a small sale. The last figure for

(Continued on Page 2.)



# DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC MEN OF UNITED STATES EXTEND NEW YEAR CONGRATULATIONS TO TERRITORY OF HAWAII

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The first and brightest daughter of the Great Republic, cradled in the sea. The still, small voice, whispered to the Continent, is a trump of Christian praise and an honor to the Missionaries who first planted their banner on your beautiful mountains.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: I congratulate the people of Hawaii as well as of the whole country on the completion of the cable to Honolulu, soon to complete its long journey to the Philippines and the mainland in the Orient.

It is a necessary incident of the public defense and the extension of the commerce of our common country.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: May the Pacific Cable always bear messages of peace and good will between the United States and Hawaii and make closer the union begun by annexation.

WM. H. MOODY.

Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Congratulations on cable connections, one of the greatest events of the century.

This will bring the Sandwich Islands and the United States still closer together and for their mutual good. D. B. HENDERSON.

Committee on Foreign Affairs,

House of Representatives, United States, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: This realizes the hope of Secretary Blaine who recommended and urged it so many years ago. At his suggestion I then moved and advocated an amendment to the appropriation bill of three million dollars for this cable.

The advance of Hawaiian interests will now be more assured and the whole nation will know better and appreciate our first island possession.

R. R. HITT.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: In this dawn of a new era to your people, I desire to extend to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, and to all the people of Hawaii, irrespective of party or nationality, my cordial congratulations over the completion of the Pacific Cable to Honolulu.

By the completion of this great enterprise your Territory, your beautiful and prolific islands, your interesting and enterprising people, are intimately connected commercially, politically and socially, not only with the mainland of our common country and its people, but with the countries and peoples of the whole civilized world. This consummation is but one more step in the rapid advancement made by your territory and your people in the past few years, in the upbuilding of your Territory and your people in the great march of American development and American civilization and progress.

I earnestly bespeak for the City of Honolulu, and for your paper and your people, a still higher and better place than now occupied in the world's progress and civilization.

That the completion of the Pacific Cable will be a most potent factor, and an admirable and powerfully influential instrumentality in the promotion of this great consummation, I have no doubt.

From the bottom of my heart I extend cordial congratulations to your most excellent and enterprising paper, your beautiful city of Honolulu and its charming people, and the Territory of Hawaii and all its people.

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The people of the Hawaiian Islands and of the United States are to be congratulated upon the completion of the Pacific cable which now unites them in closer union, and which will emphasize the commanding position of the Islands in our rapidly increasing commerce with the many nations bordering on the Pacific and which will make the city of Honolulu the center of influence in this new scene of the world's activities.

T. E. BURTON.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The homes of New England send this greeting to their children in the far-off seas: Isaiah 42:12—"Let them give glory unto the Lord and declare his praise in the Islands."

E. J. HILL,

4th Conn. District.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Warm congratulations on cable communication with Hawaii, which will redound to the mutual advantage of Hawaii and the states of the American Union.

S. M. CULLOM.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Through the Advertiser I desire to congratulate the people of Hawaii upon the completion of the cable between that Territory and the mainland of the United States. I have long thought the Hawaiian Islands a natural part of the United States and I believe annexation will, in the end, add vastly to their prosperity, as it will to the prosperity of this country at large, and that the completion of telegraphic connection between the Islands and the mainland will prove an important step in that direction.

H. M. TELLER.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco sends cordial greeting to you and the people of the Hawaiian Islands and assures you of their firm belief that the cable which carries this message will be a powerful factor in more closely binding together all who live under our flag, particularly those on the Pacific Ocean.

GEO. A. NEWHALL, President.

Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: That the cable may aid the development of the industrial and commercial interests of the Hawaiian Islands beyond the dreams of the most sanguine is the wish of

A. J. HOPKINS.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: By the completion of the Mackay cable the Golden Gate and Paradise of the Pacific are brought still closer together. The electric current which binds them will add materially to the prosperity and advancement of both. Success and greeting.

JULIUS KAHN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Now let our happy hearts in thanks arise, Our Golden Coast is linked with Paradise.

C. D. CLARK.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The people of the United States rejoice because of the opening of telegraphic communication with the Hawaiian possessions. We send greetings and venture the hope that prosperity, peace and free government may be planted, grow and thrive in the far away Pacific Islands. We greet you as the half-way house between the golden shores of our own State and our magnificent possessions in the Orient. The representatives of American civilization and free government extend congratulations and join in enthusiastic hopes for the future.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The laying of the Pacific cable from San Francisco to Hawaii is a matter of much moment and great significance and marks the progressive spirit of the new century.

The people of the Hawaiian Islands are to be congratulated, as well as the people of the United States, on the completion of this great undertaking. It will bring us closer together, eliminate distance and annihilate time and make us in fact, as well as in name, one country and one people.

I confidently look forward to the completion of the Pacific cable to Guam, the Philippines and the Orient. It ought to be done and the genius of Americans is such that whatever ought to be done is done.

WM. C. SULZER.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Hearty congratulations on the opening of the cable to Hawaii. Hawaii ought to be connected with the United States in every way by the closest bonds.

H. C. LODGE.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Accept my most hearty congratulations on the event which ends Hawaii's isolation, anchors her to the States and makes her a close neighbor of all the world. May the messages which flash from the government at Washington always bring cheer and blessings, as I am confident that those Hawaii sends will ever breathe faith and loyalty.

F. W. MONDELL.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Hawaii: Your nearest neighbors on the continent and all other people of the States rejoice with you upon the completion of the cable to your shores. It will be another tie binding closer the people of the Islands with fellow Americans in mutual interest, good will and respect.

THOMAS R. BARD.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The whole American people should rejoice upon the opening of cable communication between the Republic and Hawaii. It is a tangible and visible step in America's progress to the mastery of the Pacific.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Washington, January 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The Department of Agriculture is glad to be in closer touch with the farmers of Hawaii.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The people of the United States, without a dissenting voice, have one sentiment toward the people of Hawaii—that they may enjoy all the blessings of good government under the American flag.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Committee on Ways and Means,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Congratulations to the people of Hawaii on the forging of this new link between the Islands and the States. Next in importance to the act of annexation, may it render indissoluble the bond that unites us.

SERENO E. PAYNE.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: California joins with the entire country in sending greetings and congratulations to Hawaii, upon the new bond of electrical cable that binds in fraternal union the Islands of the Pacific to the United States. May it proclaim Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Good morning—how pleased we are to say it and to know that the isolation of Hawaii is a thing of the past and that her capital city, Honolulu, but awaits the building of the Panama canal to become the clearing house of the Pacific. Her future is bright indeed and has the best wishes of

W. M. FREVERT,  
Pres. The San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The new cable under the Pacific will form another strong tie between the great Republic and the last of its territories to come into electric communication with the capital at Washington.

JAS. D. RICHARDSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Greetings to our territory in the mid-Pacific, now in close communication with Washington, the National capital.

The cable marks a new period in Hawaii's history.

W. P. DILLINGHAM,

U. S. Senator, Vermont.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: I am glad that your beautiful Islands are to be brought into the domain of our daily life and thought, and that we are to be brought into theirs, by the submarine cable. It will bind our union closer.

I hope that one day Hawaii may be an American State and that increased facilities for travelling by sea and land will bring her nearer to Washington than New England was, within my memory.

GEORGE R. HOAR.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: I congratulate the people of Hawaii upon the completion of the cable. It is an event fraught with interests of the greatest importance to all the people. It brings the people into closer business contact and relations that will result in great benefit.

W. P. HEPBURN.

Committee on Military Affairs,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Accept congratulations on completion of cable. May our beautiful Islands in the Pacific grow in all that develops best type of American citizenship until their development in wealth and advancement in civilization shall make them the most desirable citizens of our common country.

J. A. T. HULL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: The geographical, commercial and strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has at last resulted in direct telegraphic communication of great value to the people, and even more intimate relations must speedily follow the accomplishment of this great undertaking.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,  
Member Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.

Advertiser, Honolulu: Congratulations on the marriage of Hawaii and the Pacific Coast by a cable. It brings your beautiful Islands close to us and makes us happy.

WM. P. FRYE.

## HONOLULU CELEBRATES CABLE DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

### HAWAII'S NEED OF A CABLE.

From a political point of view, as well as commercial, there were men in Hawaii who had long felt the need of telegraphic communication. California was no identified in business interests with Hawaii that its public men and organizations were always ready to urge upon their delegation in Congress the passage of cable measures, but neither in Hawaii nor at the coast was capital ready to embark in the enterprise. Hawaii did more than its part to promote the cable. Its Legislature passed four distinct cable acts. First, in 1891, during the ministry of William L. Green, when an act was passed to promote the transmission of intelligence from electricity by any incorporated company. This act offered facilities for terminal stations and free use of the public roads for laying electric wires. Also exemption from duties and port charges for cable ships and materials.

The next act was in November, 1887, when L. A. Thurston was Minister of the Interior, when the first exclusive franchise with a subsidy was authorized. The act authorized an exclusive franchise and an annual subsidy of \$20,000 for fifteen years. Under that act Mr. Audley Coots of Tasmania obtained a cable contract which came to nothing.

In December, 1890, another act was passed similar to that of 1887, authorizing an exclusive franchise and an annual subsidy of \$25,000 a year for fifteen years. A cable contract under this act was taken to Washington, placed at the disposal of the United States government, and was instrumental in securing an appropriation by the Senate of the United States of the sum of \$2,000,000, payable over a period of fifteen years in sums of \$250,000 annually, to any company with which the President of the United States should contract, for laying and maintaining a submarine cable between California and the Hawaiian Islands. This measure, however, was rejected in the House. Finally, in 1895, a cable act was passed in Hawaii which authorized the President of Hawaii, by consent of the Cabinet to enter into a cable contract with any corporation or individual, with such financial and other assistance, as might seem just and advantageous to the interests of the Republic of Hawaii. A franchise with a subsidy of \$40,000 a year was granted under this act to Col. Spaulding, but that franchise shared the fate of the others and came to nothing. It expired in May, 1899, for failure to comply with its conditions.

MORGAN AND SCHYMER.

Then, for the first time in the history

of Pacific cables, two men came upon the scene who were ready and willing to furnish the capital and experience for a cable from California to Japan, touching at Honolulu, Guam and Manila. These men were J. Pierpont Morgan, who had obtained by actual subscription the sum of \$10,000,000 for this purpose, and Gen. James M. Scrymgeour, who for over twenty years had been president of the Mexican, Central American and South American cable companies. Their plan was comprehensive and patriotic. They saw the need of the United States government to communicate by cable—which should be under an American company—with its possessions in the Far East. They foresaw the time when the commerce of the Pacific ocean would justify and sustain their enterprise.

To accomplish their object they formed the Pacific Cable Company of New York, of which Gen. Scrymgeour was president, and as their attorney I obtained from the Hawaiian government a cable contract dated July 23, 1898, in which they agreed to lay and operate a cable between California and Hawaii, within two years from the date of the Act of Congress authorizing them to do so, and within three years from such act to lay and maintain a cable from Honolulu to Japan, touching at intermediate islands. A deposit of \$20,000 in Hawaiian Government bonds was made by Mr. Morgan to secure the performance of this agreement. His contract called for no financial aid, but merely for exclusive cabling right between Hawaii and Japan for a period of twenty years.

The reason why an exclusive franchise for cabling between Hawaii and Japan was required, was that British

cable companies had exclusive franchises for cabling in the Orient extending over long terms of years. A cable from Hawaii to Manila would conflict with these franchises, but there would have been no difficulty in arranging matters if the Hawaiian cable itself had an exclusive right as far as Hawaii was concerned.

Unfortunately for the success of the Morgan enterprise a condition was inserted in his contract with the Hawaiian government making it invalid if disapproved by the Secretary of State within six months. It was disapproved on the last day of the six months by Secretary Hay, at the instance of the Hawaiian Commission, and that put an end to the far-reaching plan of Pierpont Morgan in regard to a system of cables in the Pacific ocean.

### THE SUCCESSFUL COMPANY.

Last winter, after fruitless efforts by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to secure an enabling act from Congress for its cable, it sought authority, as I am told, from the State Department, Department of the Interior and other departments of the government, none of which appeared to feel that they could authorize the landing of the cable in Hawaii.

Then President Roosevelt, in his alert and vigorous manner, cut the gordian knot and gave the long sought authority under certain conditions to be complied with by this company.

In his last message to Congress he asked that his action in this matter be approved, and there can hardly be any doubt that the approval will be given.

It is possible that the company would have gone ahead even without the sanction of the President, but the prob-

ability is that, but for his action, we should have waited indefinitely for the result which we commemorate today.

### GREETINGS TO MACKAY.

C. M. Cooke, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

"I have pleasure in reading to you a memorial which will go forward on the Korea tomorrow to Clarence Mackay, for which the Honolulu Merchants' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce are responsible. The memorial reads as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 2, 1903.  
Clarence H. Mackay, Esq., President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

Sir: Upon the completion and formal opening for business of the link of the Pacific cable joining the Western coast of the continent with the islands of the mid-Pacific, the business men of Honolulu offer to you their heartfelt felicitations upon the realization of the plans of yourself and associates as conceived by your father.

After years of anticipation, the consummation of our hopes opens a newer and brighter prospect with the first years of the century, and the future of Hawaii under the influence of electric union with the mother continent is certainly full of promise. That this impulse to our trade and general business should come through the genius and enterprise of a pioneer of the Coast Commonwealth is a matter of congratulation, and the name of John W. Mackay will be connected for all time with that development of the Western ocean which must follow the opening of direct communication.

With renewed assurances of the deep-

est feelings of consideration and congratulation upon this occasion, the business men of Honolulu tender to you their best wishes for the future and the early fulfillment of your plans for further extension of your cable, and that the dawning year may bring with it manifold blessings.

THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
By its Vice-President,  
Charles M. Cooke.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU,  
By its President,  
F. W. Macfarlane.

Chairman Smith then introduced Mr. W. H. Eustis, who, he said, was now in the Territory as the direct representative of the United States. Mr. Eustis was greeted with applause, and said:

COMMISSIONER EUSTIS'S SPEECH.  
"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me to meet with you on this momentous occasion. (Applause.) Your hearts are filled with the hopes of the future. Your hopes of the past are now realized, and I am glad to be with you to

(Continued on Page 6.)

A Cough is not a disease, but a symptom. It indicates that the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed. This inflammation often leads to pneumonia. The surest way to ward off pneumonia is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the first appearance of the cough or cold. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



# WORLD'S NEWS FLASHED UNDER THE WIDE SEA

(Associated Press Cable.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—Prince Tuan has concentrated 50,000 troops and joined General Tung Fu Sian, the notorious and cruel enemy of all foreigners in China and former commander of the Northern Imperial Army and a Boxer leader, for a march upon Peking with the object of overthrowing the present dynasty.

This rebellion is in the northern provinces and the Court at Peking is said to have taken serious alarm at the uprising.

For months General Tung Fu Sian has led a powerful band of Boxers who have not until now made any serious move towards invading the district around Peking. His troops are said to be well drilled and he is supposed to have supplies and arms and ammunition sufficient to wage a fierce contest against the Imperial troops.

In some quarters it is believed that these leaders have induced about 5,000 Imperial troops who were located in the provinces of Shensi and Mongolia to join them but this latter information lacks confirmation.

It is said that these two leaders have for some time been given protection by the Empress Dowager owing to the fact that they are haters of the "foreign devils" and that now finding their strength sufficient they wish to take Peking and entirely control the situation.

## CASTRO ABDICATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald says that censored dispatches from Caracas indicate that President Castro has abdicated or is about to do so.

The insurgents menace the city and the situation is critical according to Associated Press dispatches. A forced loan is feared, which would cause fresh complications.

## SUGAR DISCOVERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Thomas Wommack, a prominent planter of East Baton Rouge, has discovered a new process of making sugar which promises to revolutionize the industry in Louisiana. Mr. Wommack declines to divulge the secret until a patent is received but says he converts his whole product from ordinary syrup into sugar with only a small percentage of residue in the shape of a black glucose with scarcely a trace of sucrose and as hard as a brick. He brought samples of the residue to the Sugar Exchange for chemical examination as evidence of the success of the discovery. Every pound of sugar made by him this season was clear white at first.

## DE LA MONTANYO'S TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—James De La Montanyo deeded his property to his children when his wife began her suit for divorce. The wife was given a decree and he now wants his property back, but the children refuse. He has brought suit to set aside the deeds. The property is valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

## USES OF THE CABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The cable was used for the first time today to intercept an alleged criminal, Chief of Police Wittman wiring the High Sheriff at Honolulu to arrest a Chinese woman on the steamer Peking. It is claimed that she embezzled \$1,000 from countrymen here.

## MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 3.—Signor Marconi is installing his transatlantic system and the first wireless station in the United States will be opened next week with a dispatch from South Wellfleet, Mass., to the King of Italy. The message will be sent with a force of a million volts, the largest voltage ever obtained from an electrical current. The initial test was found to be all right. The apparatus throws a spark as big as a man's fist and a foot long.

GLACE BAY (N. S.), December 22.—To his wireless message transmitted from Canada to King Edward VII. Mr. Marconi has received the following reply, signed by Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary: "I have had the honor of submitting your telegram to the King, and I am commanded to congratulate you sincerely on the successful issue of your endeavors to develop your most important invention. The King has been much interested in your experiments, as he remembered the initial ones were commenced by you on the royal yacht Osborne in 1898."

## "KNOLLYS, Private Secretary."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The second edition of the Times today prints the text of a wireless Marconi message received from the Canadian government, as follows:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Government of Canada, through the Times, desires to congratulate the British people on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat modern science has yet achieved."

The representatives of Marconi say they have been receiving transatlantic messages for a week. They add that the message to King Edward and others came through without a hitch and practically instantaneous. It is calculated that the company will be able to handle 1000 words per hour. As soon as it is able to get the postoffice authorities to connect Poldhu with the Inland Telegraph Company, they will commence regular commercial business between Cornwall and Nova Scotia.

Marconi has expressed mild satisfaction with the results recently obtained, but the manager had said the inventor was always so sure he would be able to achieve his aim that they did not expect him to be enthusiastic. Marconi is going to Cape Cod, where his apparatus only needs slight adjustment before it will be ready to be linked up with Poldhu, which at present is the only wireless station on this side capable of receiving transatlantic messages. Other stations will shortly be built on the Continent.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Dec. 22.—The King's reply to Lord Minto's message, sent by wireless telegraphy, was received today by cable, as follows:

"LONDON, Dec. 22, 1902.—I am much interested by the wireless message which you have sent me and am delighted at the success of Signor Marconi's great invention, which brings Great Britain and Canada into still closer connection. EDWARD, REX."

ROME, Dec. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel this morning received the wireless message from Marconi, forwarded from Cape Breton via Cornwall, and sent a congratulatory reply.

## SHANGHAI EVACUATED.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—The last German troops of the garrison have left for home, thus completing the evacuation of the city by the allied forces.

## SHIRAS TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court will retire this winter.

Justice George Shiras' retirement was rumored as long as six months ago. At that time he refused to discuss the matter. He is now enabled to take advantage of the recent law which provides that Justices may retire at the age of seventy years. He will be seventy-one years of age on January 26th. He has been on the Supreme bench of the United States since October, 1892, having been appointed by President Harrison.

The aged Justice has been noted for the stand he has taken with reference to labor strikes. On the subject of the anthracite coal strike he is quoted as saying last August:

# FIRE DESTROYS L. B. KERR'S STORE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Midnight fires last night did damage to the amount of \$100,000 to L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., James F. Morgan, and the Robinson estate, by the practical destruction of the building occupied by the first two concerns named in Queen street, with all the contents.

When the fire was under control facts were learned which led the police to believe that a man had lost his life in the burning structure.

Barney Oat, the night watchman in that section of the city, saw a man enter the Kerr store about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock and close the big iron doors after him. Oat passed up Kaahumanu street and went on his rounds until the alarm was sounded, the indicator at the central station showing that it came at 11:15. Mr. Oat reported to Fire Chief Thurston as follows:

"I was on Queen street about 15 or 20 minutes past 10 when I saw a man walk down Queen from Fort streets directly to Kerr's. He unlocked the iron doors, went in and closed the doors behind him. I have often seen business men come to their stores at night, and thought nothing about it. Kerr's is not on my list. I went around and up Kaahumanu street, and while there heard the whistles. I came to Queen and saw the reflection of the flames from Kerr's. I did not see any one come out of Kerr's. Who the man was, I do not know."

The police made every endeavor to find Mr. Kerr last night, but could not locate him up to 1 a. m. His residence is at Waikiki, and the telephone refused to work last night.

The building contained two ground floor rooms, the second story being one apartment. In the stores of Kerr & Co., comprising the Waikiki room and the entire upper floor, was a stock of general dry goods, estimated to be of a value of \$100,000. This is practically lost, as the fire, which seems to have started in the rear of the main room, made its way through the entire length of the store, and then, working up, gutted the second story.

In the store-room of James F. Morgan there was a light stock of goods, comprising principally furniture and some canned groceries, and much of this was destroyed by smoke and water, for the fire was late in getting into the room, and did very little damage there. Mr. Morgan saved his books and his valuables in the desk in the rear office, but no one of the Kerr firm appeared, and not a single thing was saved from that building. The fire had such headway at the moment it was discovered that it is doubtful if anything could have been saved. The fire was fought with the utmost vigor, and despite the menace of the lumber piles in the rear, there was never real danger of great spreading, for the department handled the blaze with such determination that no loss was incurred, except in the main building, even the warehouses at the rear being saved from damage.

The fire was discovered by the policeman on the Queen and Fort street beat, who saw the reflection from the flames, which were later found to be breaking through the sky-lights over the dressmaking portion of the Kerr establishment, occupying the rear end of the building. He turned in the alarm from box 13, at Hackfeld's corner. The police wagon was the first on the ground, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, followed by McDuffie, Renear, and Pohaku, went through Allen and Robinson's lumber yard, breaking down the tall gates in the rear of J. F. Morgan's rooms. By this time the chemical engine and a hose wagon from the central station arrived, the latter going to this opening with a line of hose. A ladder was raised and the hose taken to the roof. The water was poured down into this section, which was already a roaring furnace.

such as this one, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country. The method and enforcement of this arbitration is a subject for the lawmakers of the nation, but arbitration itself is logical. Incorporation of all labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law. The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement, and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles."

## TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER Jan. 3.—The pretender to the throne of Morocco has entered Fez. The situation is most serious. European officials refuse responsibility for registered mail. The Sultan's position is extremely critical. Ten thousand Jews, smarting under injustice and cruelty, support the pretender. A letter from the Sultan was read in the mosque acknowledging recent defeats and promising to punish the rebels soon.

For years the rule of the present Sultan of Morocco has been a stormy one. He is Muley Abdul Aziz and became sultan in 1894 on the death of Muley Hassan. Trying to make his rule an absolute one he has met with great opposition from the outlying tribes who have refused to pay in several instances the taxes which he has levied. Foreign governments have at times come down upon the Sultan heavily for damages as the result of Moors killing foreign residents of the country.

Three months ago three of the most powerful tribes of the Berber Kabyles rose in rebellion against the Sultan's rule. They raided caravans, committed many acts of pillage, and put the country around Tetuan, a seaport town about thirty-one miles southeast of Tangier, and well fortified, in a desperate condition. This rebellion was quieted down and was thought to have been suppressed but has broken out in a strong manner again under the leadership of a pretender, Omar Zarabuni, who declared himself to be a Mahdi and is said to be a thorough reformer.

The same tribes were in revolt seven years ago.

## KING GEORGE DYING.

DRESDEN, Jan. 3.—King George of Saxony is dying. For some time reports have been current that the King had not long to live. He took to his bed last August because of heart trouble and this is thought to have been brought on through a serious disagreement he had with Emperor William. The Emperor pardoned a duelist who had killed his man. To show his displeasure

# Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219 1/2 Elm Avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures. My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it, or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

# Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	175.	" 135.
"	"	200.	" 160.
"	"	250.	" 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

# Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

# Weatherproof Cold Water Paint MAGNITE

## The Best Fire Resisting Paint Made

Especially Designed for use in and about

Public Buildings, Hospitals, Factories, Hotels, Breweries, Asylums, Private Residences, &c.

## A FINE SANITARY PAINT,

Taking the place of Oil Paint in many cases at half the cost.

For Sale at

Pacific Hardware Co. Limited

**Manufacturer's Shoe Co., LIMITED**

**STYLISH SHOES**

Fall Styles are now ready. Styles you could never buy except made to order, before now.

**THE All America \$3.50 Shoe**

Is the very best shoe on the market. Made all styles and shapes. Every pair guaranteed. It's a pleasure to show them.

Trials are being held in the Philippines of soldiers accused of cruelty to the natives.

Alaskan Indians are reported on the war path. One man was killed.

Monrovia is in riot the Pacific coast.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of influenza in less time than any other treatment. It always cures and cures quickly. All



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$1.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... \$10.00  
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Per Year, Local ..... \$7.00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY JANUARY 6

Senator Morgan, whose recent public life has been bound up in his labors for the Isthmian canal, cannot rest content while Spanish American diplomats block the way. His move will force action, for the Colombian attitude has embarrassed the administration in carrying out the wishes of the people all too long. The Nicaragua route has long had the support of the people and the belief is strong that the selection of that will mean an early commencement of the great work.

Through the courtesy of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company the Advertiser is able to offer to its readers the news of the day, gathered not only by its special correspondent, but as well through the Associated Press.

Muldoon may be laying claim, in his suit, to having furnished the President with strenuousness.

Honolulu, to the World: Good Morning, we are with you.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY ON MAUI

## Gay Festivities Ushered in Year 1903.

MAUI, Jan. 3.—New Year was ushered in here by fireworks and the blowing of plantation whistles. Dances were given on New Year's Eve at K. of P. hall, at the Pioneer Club and at the residence of James Scott. The Japanese celebrated with a theatrical performance.

There was a polo game on New Year's day, won by W. O. Aiken's team and a baseball game between picked nines. Wednesday the residence of J. H. Nishwitz was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$3,000.

John Ferreira, a prominent and aged resident of Wailuku, died Friday morning. He came to Hawaii in 1858 and of late years engaged in stock raising. The funeral took place this morning.

THE EARTHQUAKE.  
This morning (the 3d) at 7:20 a. m., East Maui experienced two quite heavy earthquake shocks. The second vibration was heavier than the first, making houses creak and windows rattle. There was an interval of a second or two between them.

CABLE NEWS.  
E. B. Carley, superintendent of the Maui Telephone Co., returned from Honolulu on Wednesday, having been present at the landing of the cable on Sunday last. He made arrangements with the wireless telegraph office to immediately send the news to Maui when the deep-sea cable connection has been finally accomplished.  
Maui people were naturally eager concerning such an important vent.

STRAY NOTES.  
Wednesday, Dec. 31st, congratulations were given Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia upon the birth of a baby girl. Mrs. Mann of Pahala, Hawaii, has been visiting her father, W. C. Crook of Makawao, during the holidays.  
Miss Hayes of Haleakala Ranch has been spending two weeks in Hana.  
C. E. Copeland of Kealahou, Kula, made a tour of west Maui this week.  
Messrs. E. Osborn of Honokohau and S. R. Dowdle of Makawao made a trip to Ulupalakua the first part of the week.  
There were quite a number of luaus in Wailuku on New Year's day.  
The Hana Club members celebrated Christmas by an elaborate dinner.  
Fifty Puunene people were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, the evening of Dec. 24th. The Christmas tree, music and dancing on the large lawn were much enjoyed.  
There has been so much rain in the Kokomo-Kaupakahu-Ulupalakua region recently that many horses and cattle have perished. The colts and calves suffering especially.  
Puunahole, which is a part of that section, has had 118 inches of rain during 1902. Eighteen inches in December.  
Weather: Still and warm daytime, and cold nights. A Kona storm is brewing.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.  
MAUI, Jan. 3.—Great shooting is reported to be fine in the mountains Maui of Wailuku.  
Brioso, Col. W. H. Cornwell's famous breeding stallion, sired by Flambard, died of lung fever at the Hiamak Stables on Monday night.  
The travelling on Main street has now almost reached Market street, giving the upper part of town quite an improved and metropolitan air.  
The continued rains at Wailuku for the past two weeks are explained by the storms prevailing on the coast and over the whole area of the eastern Pacific.  
There will be a meeting of the Maui Athletic Association at the court house on Monday evening, and every member of the Association should turn out.  
Go. I. N. G. H. have received Capt. W. E. Hal and elected N. W. Alani first lieutenant and A. Jackson second lieutenant for the ensuing year.

## BLOODSHED ON HAWAII

## Sad Holiday Week On Volcano Isle.

HILO, January 2.—One of the fiercest Christmas celebrations so far reported was that at Puna which resulted in the death of John Kane, a kamaaina. Antone Tarvash is under arrest, pending inquiries by the sheriff and the coroner's jury into the causes responsible for the tragic death of the old man.

The reported circumstances of the fray are that Kane and Tarvash fought in the road in front of the church at Pahoa. Kane received a blow on the head with a rock or club that crushed his skull and knocked him into insensibility.

Dr. Holland was called and upon examination found the fracture would require an operation. He brought Kane to the Hilo hospital and trepanned the skull, removing with the disk several large pieces of jagged and splintered bone. Kane remained unconscious until death came at 5 o'clock last Monday. On Tuesday the body was taken to Puna for burial.

A coroner's jury was impaneled Monday night to inquire into the cause of Kane's death. A session was held that night. Tarvash was called as a witness, but refused to give any satisfactory account of the affair. The jury was then adjourned to yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Overend went to Puna Tuesday to secure witnesses for the coroner's hearing Thursday.

John Kane was one of the old timers of this island.

## MURDER AT PIHONUA.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jardin, residing at Pihonua, a mile and a half from town, stand committed under bond, charged with murder in the second degree. The man who was killed upon the premises of the defendants was John Rapozo. The tragedy occurred Tuesday evening after working hours. The two men having returned from the Hilo Sugar Company's plantation together. As they neared home, Rapozo asserted that a son of Jardin had stolen a foot log which he had placed across a near-by stream. The altercation continued until the Jardin gate was reached.

Here Mrs. Jardin was assaulted with an outburst of bad language from Rapozo. It is said he caught her by the arm, and that she retaliated by striking him with a stick. Rapozo then went over to his own place, secured a hoe and returned to the Jardin yard and was making for Jardin. Jardin used a club with quick effect. Rapozo was fatally hurt. He died last Friday.

A coroner's jury sat in the case on Sunday, returning a verdict that deceased came to his death from a blow on the head struck by Jardin. The coroner's jury consisted of Messrs. Clement, Canario, Beamer, Pacheco, Carvalho, and Hering.

Jardin and his wife are out on bail of \$2,500 and \$1,000, respectively.

## ANOTHER OLAA SUICIDE.

One morning last week a Japanese woman, the servant of the household, was found dead, hanging from the water pipe in the basement of the home of John Armstrong at Olai. The suicide had been committed under difficult circumstances. The ceiling being low, there was no chance for a long drop. A short rope, with the ends tied together, had been thrown over a one-inch pipe. The woman then mounted a cracker box, inserted her head into the noose, gave it a twist, kicked the box away, and died of strangulation.

## JAPANESE MANGLED.

A Japanese working on the Puna Plantation railroad was the victim of a horrible accident last Monday which destroyed one of his eyes, injured the other, mangled an arm, and disfigured his face beyond recognition. He looked into a hole in the ground in which was a stick of dynamite. The fuse was burning when he evidently thought it had gone out. The full force of the impact struck him in the face. Dr. Holland was summoned and at once decided to bring him to the Hilo Hospital. The doctor arrived with his charge Monday evening.

## SMALL FIRE AT KIHAI PLANTATION

(By Wireless Telegraph.)  
KIHAI (Maui), January 5.—The wooden shed over the hoisting engine at Pump Station No. 3 was burned this morning through an accident with the fuel oil. No injury was done to the boilers or smoke stack.

Inquiry at the office of the agents, Alexander & Baldwin, develops the fact that the burned shed was on the surface of the ground, and that the fire was not in the pump chamber, which is 300 feet under ground.

The only machinery in the shed was the elevator hoisting apparatus, the fan blower for ventilating the chamber, an air compressor, used when water was being developed, and a small dynamo. The pumps at this station are not being used, there having been so much rain that they are not needed. It is estimated from weather indications that they will not be needed until about April next. No damage will occur, therefore, through loss of the pump water. The details have not yet been resolved, but the total value of the machinery in the shed was inestimable, so that the loss cannot be large.

J. Pierpont Morgan was sued for failing to provide his tenants with coal for heating purposes but settled the suit out of court.

## SPAIN MOURNS ITS GREATEST CIVIL LEADER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Ex-Premier Sagasta, the great Spanish Liberal Party leader, is dead.

Sagasta came into prominence in world affairs as premier of Spain during that country's disastrous war with the United States in 1898. He later took the reins of power as young King Alfonso's first premier but resigned a month ago and was succeeded by Senor Silvela.

Although seventy-five years of age the late diplomat and statesman was active in politics almost to the day of his death. He led a busy life, being in and out of power many times under the changeable Spanish Government. In early life he was a Republican but upon the death of the old king in 1885 he found himself at the head of affairs and successfully opposed the Republicans until the birth of the present King when he firmly established the Liberal party, giving it a more marked democratic character.

He had been on the verge of a physical collapse for months, suffering from insomnia and a difficulty in breathing until a sharp attack of bronchitis carried him off yesterday.

## SHORTENING THE DOMINION LINES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—The Grand Trunk Railway will extend its line from Montreal to Port Simpson, tapping the great national treasure house of upper Canada, make steamship connections with both the Pacific and Atlantic fleets so that the distance between Yokohama and Liverpool will be shortened by fifteen hundred miles.

Quebec on the St. Lawrence will be the Eastern seaport terminus of the line and Port Simpson, a point about five hundred miles north of Vancouver, and 2,820 miles from Quebec, will be the Pacific terminus.

Work on the new road was actually begun on June 28, 1901, and the first division, or about 350 miles, is now in process of construction. The road will be built almost entirely with British capital and must be completed, by the terms of its charter, within ten years from the beginning of the construction work. Its projectors expect to have the road ready for business, from one end to the other, in 1907.

The line, as projected, will parallel the Canadian Pacific and will cross the continent, almost on a straight line, about 280 miles to the north of the latter road. It will skirt the northern shore of Lake Winnipeg, the chief water outlet for the wheat of Manitoba, and will hit the Rocky Mountains about 325 miles from the Pacific coast. For over half the length of the line west from Quebec it is said that the territory through which the road will run is practically a level plateau. The road will cross the mountains through a natural pass, which will require little cutting.

As an imperial proposition it is asserted that the railway will be England's answer to Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway. It is said that England, using the new line, could pit troops into Manchuria, for instance, four days sooner than Russia by using the Trans-Siberian road. It is further asserted that England could send troops to China or India by the new line about three weeks sooner than by the Suez Canal.

As a commercial proposition, those interested in the new road point to the fact that it will run through the heart of the great belt which produces annually about 52,000,000 bushels of wheat and will be tributary to the great undeveloped wheat country in the Province of Athabasca, adjoining British Columbia on the east.

The statement is made that in the provinces of Alberta, Athabasca and Saskatchewan, tributary to the road, there are the largest petroleum fields in the world. And in the same region are great fields of anthracite and bituminous coal that have never been developed.

The Canadian Government has already granted a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile, or \$192,000, to help build the first sixty miles of the road from Roberval west, to be increased to \$6,400, should the cost be in excess of \$15,000 per mile.

TACOMA, Jan. 5.—A contract has been let here for the construction of a railway from Valdes, which is at the head of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, to Dawson, a distance of about four hundred miles. The contract price is five million dollars.

This railway was surveyed by United States army officers about five years ago and they found during their investigations that the line could be built from Valdes to the headwaters of the Tanana river, thence down along Forty Mile Creek to Fort Cudahy and on into Dawson without striking anything more formidable in the way of an engineering feat than building around a glacier. They could strike a low level almost all the way.

The new line will be much shorter than the railroad that was projected and which has been partially built from Skaguay to Dawson and such formidable obstacles against the work do not exist.

The road will revolutionize the carrying trade of the Territory.

## COUNTERVAILING SUGAR DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court today handed down its opinion in the celebrated Downs case. The court in its decision says that the money paid by Russia to encourage sugar growing in that country is a bounty within the meaning of that statute and that therefore the Collector of Customs at Baltimore was justified in levying a countervailing duty on Russian sugar imported through that port into the United States according to the provisions of the Dingley Tariff act.

The Downs case came into international prominence a couple of years ago, and it has been fiercely fought out through diplomatic channels and in the United States courts. The Russian sugar was not being imported in any great quantities to the United States but it was considered that the fact that Russian bounties enabled the Russian refinery to place its sugar in the United States at a price less than the cost of producing the same sugar in Russia would in time create a great injury to American producers. The countervailing duty imposed on the Russian sugar amounted to nearly one cent a pound and was placed as sixty-four kopecks or about thirty-two cents for a pound or thirty-six pounds. This made the sale of the sugar in the United States practically impossible and brought out a strong protest from Russia.

The Russian Government declared that by no act of hers was any bounty or grant paid or bestowed on any sugar sold for export. It was a fact that Russia did not from her treasury directly or indirectly pay any bounty on sugar sold for export. The Russians claimed that the advantages secured by exporters in that country arose simply through a combination of circumstances incident to domestic trade, and chief among these was that no taxes were levied on sugar exported.

Russian diplomats have stated that if the United States continues to levy these countervailing duties they in return will impose the maximum tariff rates on American products.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORR, Sidney, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
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## YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Anemia, Scrofula, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists here.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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## Hambury-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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C. C. Jones ..... Vice President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
Judd Building, Fort Street.

## LARK'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all urinary complaints, Free from Mercury. Establishes upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance ..... 8,590,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 25,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 33,590,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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## ROOSEVELT WON'T ACT Wants the Hague to Arbitrate the Trouble

WASHINGTON, December 26.—President Roosevelt finally decided today that he would not act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan difficulty. As a result the whole matter will be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement. The President's decision was announced today after a meeting of the Cabinet.

ITALY INFORMED.  
ROME, December 27.—Ambassador Meyer to-day presented to the Foreign Office President Roosevelt's note on the subject of Venezuelan arbitration. The President says that, although he is very much gratified at the confidence the Powers have shown in him by choosing him as arbitrator, which position he would have accepted if there were no other means of solving the question, he thinks it better to submit the case to The Hague Tribunal, especially as all the Powers concerned are willing.

The President adds that as there is no question of national honor or of territorial involvement, after thorough consideration and in accord with all the Powers concerned who have shown an honorable spirit of mutual consideration and moderation, he is glad to be informed that they all have agreed to submit the question to The Hague Tribunal.

GERMANY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.  
BERLIN, December 27.—The German government is disappointed by President Roosevelt's declaration to be arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute, but in pursuance of his decision will correspond at once with Great Britain and Italy on the subsidiary questions that must now be agreed upon, such as raising the blockade and the definite form of request whereby Venezuela on one side and Germany, Great Britain and Italy on the other, will ask The Hague Tribunal to adjudicate the dispute. The interchange of views on these and other requirements probably will take place at Washington, where the Ambassadors can confer freely with Secretary Hay and obtain through him President Castro's assent to the precise propositions. The German Foreign Office considers Washington a convenient place for further negotiations. Foreign Secretary von Richthofen regrets the long delay which is likely to ensue before the final adjustment of the controversy. He had relied upon President Roosevelt's personality to take up the case and reach a decision quickly. Baron von Richthofen recognizes the declaration as in strict accord with his message of December 2 in which, referring to The Hague Tribunal, he said: "It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose."

When Baron von Richthofen received Secretary Hay's note this morning he had in his desk the summary of the note transmitted from Washington by the Associated Press.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.  
WASHINGTON, December 27.—There is now in progress an active exchange of notes between the allied powers, Venezuela and the United States respecting the method of submitting to arbitration the issues which have arisen between Venezuela and the allies. Questions are being put and answered, but it is said that the negotiations are in such shape that it would be extremely injudicious and in fact to make each phase public if there really existed a desire to reach a satisfactory settlement.

AMENDED PROPOSALS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Nothing has been heard from London, Berlin or Rome in the matter of an answer to President Castro's amended proposition relative to arbitration. It is assumed that the holiday season is the cause for the delay. It is known exchanges of views have been made between London and Berlin with the idea of having uniform action by the Allies.

POWERS LAND TROOPS.  
PORT CABELLO, Venezuela, Jan. 3.—The blocking warships of the Powers took all the Venezuelan vessels from the inner harbor here yesterday and landed a force on the waterfront. There was no firing. The occupation is temporary.

## H. F. HARRINGTON OF CABLE COMPANY

H. F. Harrington, who succeeded Mr. Dickenson as the representative here while the first official went on to the Manila shore end, touching at Midway and Guam en route, has been with the Commercial Cable Company since 1884. He began his work in the cable service something more than twenty years ago with the French line at Sydney, Nova Scotia. He served at that station until he entered the Commercial line work, and since that time has been under the direction of Mr. Dickenson. He has been steadily advanced, and is now the right hand man of his all-time chief. He was one of the men loaned to the Pacific company by the Atlantic corporation, and came here only for the purpose of carrying out the plans of Mr. Dickenson, returning soon to his home station. Mr. Harrington is an Englishman, about 40 years of age, and a man of engaging and congenial manner, acute business knowledge and wide experience in his line of work.

## BISHOP OF PANOPOLIS PASSES AWAY AT MISSION

(From Monday's Daily.)

After hovering between life and death for more than a month the Right Reverend Gulstan F. Roper, Bishop of Panopolis and vicar Apostolic of the Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands, died last night at 10:20 o'clock at the Mission House. His death had been expected since 6 o'clock at which time the frail prelate was unable to more than articulate or to raise his thin white hands without assistance. He was unconscious up to the time of his death, unable to see the faces of the devoted clergy gathered near his couch.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Cathedral, the interment to take place in the Catholic Cemetery on King street. Today and tomorrow the body will lie in state in the parlors of the Mission.

One of the priests entered the sick chamber at 6 o'clock and asked the Bishop for his benediction. The dying prelate lifted his eyes to the cross near by and slowly gave the benediction in Latin, but his hands had to be raised to make the sign of the cross. When at last there was no sign of life the Fathers fell upon their knees and said the De Profundis. Surrounding the bedside were Pro Vicar Libert, Fathers Matthias, Valentin, Sylvester, Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Brothers Willebrod, Sylvester, Lawrence and Lappe and Mr. Flynn, Dr. Herbert being the physician in attendance.

Father Valentin has entire charge of the preparations for the funeral and last night decided upon the following gentlemen to act as pall-bearers: F. A. Schaefer, S. M. Damon, Dr. George Herbert, John Ena, F. W. Macfarlane, J. F. Eckardt, John Hughes and Brother Bertram.

There will be a special meeting of Damien Council, Y. M. I., this evening at 7:30 in San Antonio hall and of the Catholic Benevolent Union at the hall of the Society at the same hour.

## PORTO RICAN OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR FRAUDS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 4.—The scandals in the government culminated yesterday in the arrest of Mayor Egozene, on a charge of destroying the records of the city.

As soon as the news spread that the mayor was to be taken into custody at once there was a gathering of his friends and sympathizers, and the police had their hands full to disperse the mob which filled the streets. In the charges on the crowds many shots were fired, and although several persons were hit none were killed.

Immediately following the arrest of the mayor, a number of other officials were arrested. It is now said that the shortages of the local officers of the government will reach \$43,000.

## ROOSEVELT'S GREETINGS TO THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

Prince David Kawanakoa has received the following message from the President:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1903.

David Kawanakoa, Waikiki.  
The President is much pleased to receive through you the cordial greetings of the native Hawaiians, and extends to them his hearty congratulations upon the opening of telegraphic communication with Hawaii.

(Signed) GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.  
Col. Parker received a message couched in similar phrase.

## TERRITORY MAY GIVE TAX POWER TO MUNICIPALITIES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Attorney General Knox has filed an opinion that the Organic Act gives the power to the legislature to delegate the power of levying taxes to county and municipal governments.

In October Governor Dole requested the Interior Department for an official interpretation of the Organic Act, as to the right of the Territorial legislature to enact laws delegating to counties and towns the power to impose taxes. The question was referred to the Attorney General's Department. It is a question of such wide reaching importance, forming a precedent which may apply to both Porto Rico and the Philippines that Attorney General Knox personally took the matter under advisement.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## TAFT SUCCEEDS SHIRAS ON THE U. S. SUPREME BENCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President will appoint Governor Taft of the Philippines successor to Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, who retires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The name of J. W. McKinley, regent of the State University, was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the post left vacant by the retirement of Chief Justice Shiras from the United States Supreme bench.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—A Central American steamer arriving today brings further news of the terrible results of the volcanic eruptions in Central America and today's advices would indicate that the celebrated old seaport of Ocos, Guatemala, will shortly be a city of the past. The city is now sinking into the sea. The inhabitants have been panic stricken and are abandoning the town, leaving nearly all of their personal property to the waves that have even now covered up many of the piers of the port.

(SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—In the Senate tomorrow Senator Morgan will introduce a resolution directing the Executive Department to cease negotiations with Colombia for right of way for the Isthmian Canal and to close agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route.

## SUGAR MEN FIGHT THE PHILIPPINES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Oxnard urged the President yesterday to use his influence against the bill reducing the tariff on Philippine imports to twenty-five per cent of the Dingley rates. He says he fears great injury to the sugar interests from the tariff reduction. He is now more anxious to avoid danger from the Philippines than to beat the Cuban-reciprocity treaty. Many public men are of the opinion that the beet sugar and Havemeyer interests are one, and that Oxnard is representing Havemeyer here.

Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate the bill to amend the act to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands which was approved March 8, 1902. This provides that there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago, the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries, provided, that upon all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago, coming into the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid only twenty-five per centum of the rates of duty aforesaid, and that the rates of duty which are required to be levied upon products of the Philippines shall be less any duty or taxes levied, collected and paid thereon as provided by the Act of the Philippine Commission under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may provide, but all articles the growth and product of the Philippines admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this Act, and coming directly from the Islands to the United States for use and consumption therein, shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippines.

CROWN PRINCESS ELOPES BUT MAY BE RECONCILED.

(SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE ADVERTISER.)

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Reports received from sources closely connected with the Court of Saxony, tell of a possible reconciliation between the Crown Princess of Saxony and her husband.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—German royalty is shaken to its foundations tonight by the announcement that the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony deserted her husband and family on the night of December 11th, renounced her rights to the Saxon throne and fled to parts unknown.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The eloping Crown Princess of Saxony has been found, but the discovery of her whereabouts has only added to the embarrassment of the court, for she is at Geneva, and with her is not only M. Giron, the French tutor of her children, the discovery of whose letters enraged the Crown Prince, but also her brother, Leopold Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria and Tuscany, who has also renounced his rights and titles of a Prince of the House of Hapsburg, and intends to marry Marie Adamovic, an untitled though noted beauty.

All courtly Europe is aflame with the most stupendous royal scandal since the tragedy of Meyerburg.

The woman who would have been Queen of Saxony is now a quiet resident at the Hotel Inglaterra, Geneva, registered as the Fraulein Von Oben. It is presumed that she will become Mme. Giron as soon as the Crown Prince has divorced her.

FORTY DAYS FOR ROUND THE WORLD TRIP.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Railroad men say that a journey around the world may be made in forty days by next year, depending upon the completion of the relaying of the rails of the Trans-Siberian railroad line.

All travellers who have passed over the Trans-Siberian line have insisted that it would be profitable to make better time with passenger trains. The average speed of the through trains is now not above fourteen miles an hour. The rails laid are very light and these now are being replaced by heavy rails of ninety pounds to the yard, somewhat similar to those in use in the United States.

MOROCCO'S INSURRECTION FAILS AND PRETENDER FLEES.

(SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE ADVERTISER.)

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 4.—According to official news received here from Fez, the adroit move of the Sultan, in bringing his brother, Mulai Mohammed, to the capital, has attained the desired object, of depriving the pretender to the throne of his prestige. The pretender has retired discredited to Laza.

PREMIER COMBES WINS HIS ELECTION.

(SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE ADVERTISER.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The senatorial elections passed off today without incident. Early returns indicate the re-election of Premier Combes. The government gained thirteen seats.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO WED AT PARIS.

(SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE ADVERTISER.)

PEKING, Jan. 4.—Sir Liang Cheng, the new minister designated to the United States, will marry the daughter of the Chinese Minister at Paris, Yu Keng, before leaving for Washington.

TWINS BORN IN DIFFERENT YEARS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The twin sisters of the Stiff family will celebrate birthdays in different years. One was born on each side of midnight January 1st, 1903.

FACTORIES CLOSE AS COAL SUPPLY IS SHORT.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Many factories of the East have been forced to close on account of the scarcity of fuel as a result of the coal strike of the past summer. Thousands of men are idle as coal cannot be obtained at any price.

SHOW APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.—There is a movement in London and Paris looking to the presentation to President Roosevelt of a memorial for his services in the interest of international arbitration.

DAVIS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED TEMPLE.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Judge E. A. Davis, of Marysville, has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Justice Jackson Temple who died recently.

GENERAL FRIEDRICH DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—News of the death at Juneau, Alaska, of General Robert A. Friedrich, United States attorney for the district of Alaska, was received today.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.  
Accumulated Funds .... \$1,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME  
80 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.  
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## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—Dr. ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants  
SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Hawaiian Plantation Company,  
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,  
The Kohala Sugar Company,  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company,  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,  
The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,  
Weston's Centrifugals,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.,  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.  
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON,  
Aetna Life Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

Admiral Cooper is to succeed Wilde on the Asiatic station.



## EDITORIALS FROM CABLE EDITION.

## TRIUMPHS OF THE CABLE.

The submarine cable is one of those achievements which the majority of scientific men derided fifty years ago. It was then pointed out, with the concurrence of the wisest, that, even if a cable were successfully laid on the sea bottom, the erosion caused by shifting waters on a rocky bed would destroy it. The disintegrating effects of sea water and the boring of the teredo were also feared; and imagination saw gigantic sea monsters tearing the cable in twain and chewing ends of it in the solitudes of the lower depths. When Cyrus Field's cable came to grief, the scientific men smiled knowingly. "Probably," said one of them in the New York Tribune of that day, "the cable wore through while hanging over the edge of some deep sea precipice. Such an occurrence would be perfectly natural and it would seem to make the expenditure of large sums on submarine cable experiments a sheer waste of money."

But the wise men went wrong in their calculations. Although the first cable was of too flimsy make, its outer surface being of tarred rope, Cyrus W. Field knew what he was about and secured a cable which had satisfactory powers of resistance. In laying it care was taken to find a safe route. Precipices were avoided; circuitous paths were pursued; the soundings made it possible to lay the cable in safe waters and science of the practical sort protected the rope of wire from threatened enemies. It was not long before the dream of Cyrus W. Field's life materialized as a practical fact of business; and today every sea save the Arctic and Antarctic oceans has its submarine method of electrical communication.

A vast growth of the world's business is one of the manifold results. Take, for example, the new efficiency of the carrying trade. A ship-owner formerly had to send orders to his distant vessels by mail, losing weeks and months of time; now he cables them to do this or that and go here and there. Thus time, which is money, is saved. Cabled crop news from every agricultural center determines instantly where and when carrying ships are or will be needed. The ocean business, once hap-hazard and slow, has become a thing of electrical impulse and mathematical precision. This effect is also to be seen in the rapid placing and handling of commercial orders the world over.

The influence of the cable as a conservator of peace as well as of commerce, is also important. It is shown in the closer and better and more intelligent knowledge which races have of each other; and this knowledge has cleared away many ancient prejudices. In the old days of slow and infrequent mail, nations grew isolated and in a large degree ignorant of one another and suspicious. No one knew precisely what the man in the antipodes was doing or even what kind of a man he was. It was necessary to arm against the mysterious. But now the cable links all men; news from the one passes instantly to the other and is exploited fully by an enterprising press. Hence mutual respect is engendered, mutual doubts cleared away, mutual interests created, and as a closer commercial relation grows up, peace is the logical and necessary sequel. It is conceivable that if the recent Venezuelan crisis had occurred when Europe was two weeks away from the news there would have been war before explanations. But the United States, apprised at every step of what Europe was doing and Europe, constantly in touch with American sentiment and in instant reach of President Roosevelt's proposals, made a condition which easily took on a pacific aspect.

The solidarity of nations which have non-contiguous boundaries has been made firmer by the cable. Joseph Chamberlain's first step towards federation for the British Empire was to secure an All Red cable. It was a move of the very first importance. The lead is being followed by the United States in respect to Hawaii and the Philippines. Whatever of convenience or military strategy the course suggests is of less import than the binding together in interest of people who are united by law.

So hail the cable wherever it comes! It is the handmaid of commerce, the harbinger of peace, the unifier of peoples, one of the greatest of the many splendid achievements which the nineteenth century bequeathed to the twentieth. And it is Hawaii's to share with the world.

## THE LATE JOHN W. MACKAY.

Of the Bonanza kings, John W. Mackay was the most useful to the world. The four men who divided the \$150,000,000 lifted from the Comstock lode, comprised two miners, Mackay and Fair, and two saloon-keepers, Flood and O'Brien. The two last named did not leave any records of public service and, before many years had passed, they died of their prosperity. Mr. Fair lived longer and did better, and except for a short and not brilliant essay in politics, gave his public energies to the trade of money-lending. Doubtless his capital did much for San Francisco in promoting its private enterprises, but it was not employed, as was Mr. Mackay's, on broad national and international lines.

The building of the Mackay-Bennett cable was an event of marked significance to the business interests of the United States. Hitherto cables had been foreign and their tolls were regulated by the principle of all the traffic would bear. Mr. Mackay believed that a competing American line ought to be built and that, once constructed, it could be made the means, profitably to its owners, of cutting down the commercial rate. To conceive was to execute. Mackay went to work and the cable was soon in place, realizing for its projectors and the public all that had been expected of it.

The Pacific cable situation needed a Mackay and apparently did not know it. Time was even wasted on Celso Caesar Moreno and upon projects which were, some of them, quite chimerical. Like the canal, the cable got into Congress to be made a football of debate. The influence of the foreign cable companies and of affiliated American interests, were used to keep the Pacific from getting a line which would divert Oriental and Australian business from the Atlantic, Cape Town and Suez lines of submarine communication. A year ago the cable project was in Congress and as far from realization, apparently, as it ever had been. Then, without any previous blare of trumpets, Mr. Mackay appeared with his cable proposals. He was ready to go ahead and without waiting, unduly, upon Washington he did go ahead. It is surprising to recall the hostile uproar which followed. One would have imagined from the appeals of Congressmen Corliss of Michigan, the sponsor of another enterprise, that something was being done to undermine American prestige. Even the Navy Department took alarm. For a while, after the cable had been manufactured and had started on its long journey from Portsmouth to Honolulu, the Eastern papers were filled with threats, credited to a "high official source," as to what would be done if John W. Mackay or his successors tried to violate the sacred soil of their own country by landing the shore ends of a cable which would link that country more closely with its possessions beyond the sea. But against all odds the Mackay cable won its way. A conference with the President, an order to the Silvertown and the cable was laid. Though its projector had "passed beyond the voices," his work lives after him; and today it is a memorial to the greatest of the Bonanza kings which will make his name as familiar to all the shores of the Pacific as it is to those of the Atlantic.

As a type of the rich man who "does things," who uses the power of money not to provide himself with luxuries but to give the world utilities, John W. Mackay was pre-eminent. There was nothing to prevent him from spending his days in a splendid idleness. To the other monarchs of the Comstock lode the world was a Midway Plaisance; to Mackay the sovereign of them all, it was a place to labor in. And the labor he chose was no holiday task, nor sordid delving in the pockets of smaller men for private gain. Mackay was a captain of industry who worked in the widest fields, for the welfare of a world's business and for the gain of multitudes. Hawaii knew him as a distant yet impressive figure on the stage of public affairs. It regrets, now that it has received his benefactions, that it did not have a nearer view and a more intimate personal contact.

## THE STORY OF A DECADE.

It is ten years ago this month since the annexation of Hawaii became a critical issue. One decade, lacking two weeks, has passed since the monarchy was overthrown and an appeal for union with the United States was framed by the new Provisional Government. Three and a half years have gone since the stars and stripes were raised in this capital. There is perspective enough in which to sum up the results and to decide whether or not annexation has paid.

To answer the question intelligently one must recall the alternative which, in January, 1893, presented itself to the good citizenship of Hawaii. The monarchy meant unstable rule and this, in turn, hindered the growth of the country. As things stood the constitution was not safe and so long as this was the fact, nothing that rested on the constitution and the laws was secure. Hawaii could not progress and might, at any time, move backward. Annexation, on the other hand, would assure stable government but might interfere with the contract coolie labor upon which the sugar industry largely relied. But under separate existence this labor might become a political menace; for it was beginning to appear that Japan wanted the same voting rights for her subjects here which were enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nations. Weighing the pros and cons, Hawaii decided for annexation and the turn of events shows that the decision was the best one that could have been made. Had the monarchy held on there could have been no growth; had the republic, which succeeded the Provisional government continued, the Japanese would have demanded the rights of suffrage that were granted to Americans and Europeans and, if they succeeded, would have controlled domestic politics and, by dint of a legislative majority, passed laws in their own interests. It was better to take the chances of annexation.

One result has been seen in a large increase of population. In 1890 Hawaii had a population of 89,990. By the year 1900 this total had increased to 154,001. Honolulu grew from 29,924 to 30,306. Accompanying this increase was an immense development of building in Honolulu, inclusive of stores, hotels, houses, wharves, lines of transportation, etc., valued at not less than \$10,000,000. No such growth had been registered in the preceding three or four decades and it may be set down as a direct result of annexation. Improvements to come in the way of forts, naval stations, harbor facilities, etc., will foot up millions more. In that way Hawaii expects to get back a fair proportion of the money it yields to the Federal government in customs and internal revenue taxation.

The great gain is that of guaranteed protection. The time of insular independence anywhere in the world is nearly at an end. Very few islands of strategic value now have their own government. But for the Monroe doctrine and the desire of the United States to aid Cuba there would be none left in West Indian waters. Samoa is annexed. Tonga is under a protectorate, the Philippines are prizes of war, France has taken Madagascar. Hawaii could not have held the key to the North Pacific alone. Her destiny was towards a great power and it is well for her that she came into the union of American States and Territories rather than under the dominion of a foreign King.

A solution of the labor problem remains; but as it is the desire of the United States to conserve the true interests of outlying possessions, it may be deemed certain that its statesmen will find a way to wisely meet this problem. Assuredly we could not, with the dangers that beset Hawaii as a monarchy and republic, have controlled the situation ourselves. There had to be a change of some kind; and that which has come offers a better hope than any other which might have been substituted for it.

As time goes on the results of the revolution of January, 1893, will be more and more apparent in increased population, a more equitable division and a larger total of wealth, a diversification of agriculture, an increase of commercial and strategic importance, and in the institutions of that high civilization which, in a little more than a century, has brought the United States into equal fellowship with the greatest and strongest of Old World powers.

## HAWAII'S FRIENDS.

Today's number of the Advertiser comes near to being in some respects, an illustrated edition of the Congressional Directory. Nothing could more positively and strongly demonstrate the hold which Hawaii has upon the leading statesmen of Washington, than the outpouring of congratulations and sympathetic messages which appear herewith. Republicans, Democrats, the President, Senators, Representatives, members of the Cabinet—all join in a chorus of hearty good feeling toward us. It only needs some occasion like the present to bring to the surface that which continuously exists at heart.

Hawaii is but a little community among thousands of others of equal importance. Each of these communities is represented at Washington by live, energetic, brainy men, of the types in the illustrations in the columns of this paper, all with votes and positions on leading committees of Congress. It is needless to say that Hawaii has had no such representation—in fact, for all practical purposes, has had no official representation.

Under these circumstances the wonder is, not that Hawaii has received so little consideration, but, that it has been treated so well at Washington.

We have the hearty good will of the leading men of all parties. All that we need to make that good will blossom into results is intelligent presentation of our desires and necessities. This is now being partially done at private expense. At the next session of Congress it will be done officially, by one in political sympathy with the dominant party.

## HAWAII AS AN AMERICAN INVESTMENT

In the two and a half years from June 14, 1900, to December 31, 1902, the United States Federal Government has collected, in gold coin, through the Custom House, Internal Revenue and Postoffices in Hawaii, the sum of \$3,583,546.71.

The expense of carrying on these revenue collecting offices, during the same period, was \$662,066.90.

The expenditures of the Federal Government on the other territorial work assumed by it, viz: the Quarantine, Agricultural Stations, Judiciary and Executive Departments, during the same period, were \$340,919.06.

Total expenditure, \$1,002,985.96.  
Total net profit in gold coin, \$2,580,561.

This is equal to 5 per cent per annum on over \$51,000,000.

This profit has been obtained by the Federal Government through annexation, in addition to approximately one half of the Honolulu harbor frontage, and several thousand acres of valuable land in and near Honolulu, which has been taken by the Federal Government for military and naval purposes, without cost to it.

In the history of annexation and colonization, no such profitable acquisition, from a purely business standpoint, has ever been made as that secured by the United States when it annexed Hawaii.

This was the first insular territory to be acquired, and naturally the success or failure of the national government in Hawaii is scrutinized with the closest attention by both the friends and the enemies of expansion.

The results achieved signally refute the jeers of those who characterized annexation as a scheme which would entail an endless drain on the national treasury, with no compensating benefits.

Two years and a half of Hawaiian annexation have more than justified the claims of the far-seeing American statesmen, who not only secured the advantages of political and commercial control of the key of the Pacific without paying a cent therefor, but have far exceeded their brightest expectations, by showing an actual net cash profit equal to good commercial returns on an investment of over \$50,000,000.

From the Federal standpoint, Hawaiian annexation has been an unqualified success, politically, commercially and financially.

Under these circumstances, Hawaii can, with a clear conscience,

and with every prospect of success, ask our friends at Washington—and that the governing powers at Washington are our friends—has been repeatedly demonstrated—to favorably consider our claims for losses in suppressing the plague and make appropriations for needed public buildings and harbor improvements.

## THE FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

The committee on the Federal building site held a final meeting yesterday morning, and adopted a formal report recommending the Bishop Estate location at the corner of Bishop and King streets, urging that the territorial government acquire it by exchange with the Bishop Estate, and then present it to the Federal government.

The Superintendent of Public Works and the Bishop Estate have come to a preliminary understanding as to the lands which shall be given to the Estate in exchange for the site chosen, and all that remains to be done in this connection is to get the formal approval of the Governor upon his return from Hawaii next week. This approval will undoubtedly be given, and before Mr. Eustis arrives in Washington the cable will bear a formal tender to the Federal government of free sites for public buildings both at Honolulu and Hilo.

This conclusion is most gratifying, as it shows Congress that Hawaii is willing to meet it in a liberal spirit, and more than half way. It will be a marvel if an appropriation is secured at this short session of Congress for public buildings in Hawaii; but if it is obtained it will be owing to the keen foresight of Secretary Shaw in sending an able commissioner to investigate and recommend, and to the energy and intelligent efforts of Mr. Eustis in securing harmonious and united action, coupled with the liberal spirit shown by the citizens of Hawaii in dealing with the matter.

If we do not get the buildings this session, a broad foundation will have been laid on which to base action at the next session. The offer of a free site, 400 feet square, in the heart of Hilo, and one 195 feet square in the business center of Honolulu, for Federal buildings—especially when there are no such buildings in either city now, and the need is so great—is not an offer that will long go a begging, and the people of Hawaii may look forward with confidence to an early response to their generous tender.

## THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE CO.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company is a great business corporation engaged in carrying out a gigantic enterprise involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. Its methods are those which are carrying the name of America to all parts of the world, and making it synonymous with success. Daring, prompt, and resourceful, it has, without ostentation or blare of trumpets, stepped into the field and done in a few months what others have been thinking and talking of for years.

What has been especially gratifying to the people of Honolulu is the extremely courteous methods of the local representatives of the company. It has been a pleasure to meet and deal with Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Gaines, and the company is to be congratulated that it has entrusted its local business in the hands of such competent and affable gentlemen.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company is welcome in Hawaii. It is more than welcome. It is a great public benefactor. Its liberal progressiveness will bring wealth, pleasure, knowledge and power to the people of Hawaii. The advent of the cable marks the opening of a new era in the history of Hawaii. It is an event second to none in far reaching effect upon the business, the social and the political future of this Territory.

In behalf of the people of Hawaii the Advertiser extends ALOHA to the men who have made the cable possible. May they live long and prosper. May their enterprise be as successful as they are deserving of success!

## FIGHT ON TRUSTS IN THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

centrifugals noted is three and seven-eighths cents, which is a decline of one-sixteenth. This figure does not indicate the true feeling in the market, however, and the brokers still look for higher rates with the opening of this year's business.

## CAUSE OF RED SUNSETS.

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

VALPARAISO, Jan. 2.—Five volcanoes in the province of Llanquihue are in active eruption. Llanquihue is situated in the extreme southern part of Chile, close to the Andean range. Its area is 7823 square miles and its population is 68,580.

## JAPANESE DIET SUSPENDED.

(Oriental Mail Advises.)

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—A surprise occurred today when the following Imperial Rescript was announced: "In accordance with Art. 7 of the Constitution we command the suspension of the Imperial Diet for seven days from the 21st to the 27th inst."

It is understood that the immediate cause of the new prorogation was the discovery that a large number of the anti-Cabinet section of the Representatives had decided to secede. The number is put at fifty.

## HONOLULU CELEBRATES

(Continued from Page 2.)

catch for a moment a little of that inspiration which comes from aspirations such as you have had. I came here as a stranger, and ye took me in. (Laughter and applause.) I have enjoyed my sojourn here exceedingly, and one of the pleasantest things about it is that I am perhaps one of the last to share with you the enjoyment of the solitude of the sea. (Laughter.) You are no longer Robinson Crusoes. (Laughter.) You have got out into the wide world, and in touch with all mankind. My friend Hall here just a few minutes ago picked up a Honolulu paper and said he could hardly believe it—"Washington, January 2."

"Alas, yes; you have been living a life of isolation in the solitude of the sea, but that is now broken, and for all time to come. You have, so to speak, been out of time and out of date with the rest of the world. (Laughter.) When the rest of the world laughed, you were not in it, and were probably weeping; and when the world was weeping, you were laughing, and when they postponed coronations you were going on with the celebration. (Prolonged laughter and applause.)"

"At last you have struck the true gait of the ages, and will now follow the process of the suns. Since I have been here I was thinking, as I listened to the music and remarks and looked around me and said, 'This is historic ground.' All types of revolution have taken place within the shadow of these walls, but no revolution of such importance as that which we are celebrating today."

"You ask me what are the great events in the history of these islands? Well, first, the landing of Captain Cook; although when I was on the island of Hawaii I saw a sign there, 'More cooks wanted.' (Laughter and applause.) Today I say that more MacKays are wanted. But what I started out to say—what are the chief events in the history of these islands, which are in perpetual summer, and where there is no snow, no ice, no winter. To me, these are of greater interest than reading today in Honolulu in your newspapers, 'Washington, January 2.' Well, as I said before, the first was the landing of Captain Cook; second, the coming of the missionaries; third, the installation of that old flag (pointing to that over the Capitol building) over Hawaii; fourth, the

"I was thinking today that here I am treading upon soil, and that soil rests on coral, and when I go out into the harbor I find it inclosed in a coral reef. It was formed by the coming and going of animated corals. Millions came and laid down their lives to uphold these islands in the bosom of the Pacific. I said to myself, these little corals have not lived in vain. There was some purpose formed during the long billions of years that they were patiently building, and then they were washed over by the volcanoes, giving you soil upon which is grown sugar to sweeten the world. (Applause.)"

"What is your purpose and mine upon the earth? Are we corals? No! When we come to die there is nothing left of us in time. I say, then, it is nothing which has to do with matter, that has to do with the purpose of human life. It is moral and intellectual advancement. Moral and intellectual advancement is the end and purpose of your existence and mine, and in the brief space of the passing of a shuttle we pass away. How many men have come and gone, and what have we to show for the fact that they once existed? We have the ambition and desire in which we are trying to reach higher individuality, and trying, on the moral side, to get a conception of justice and mercy and a Christlike life for all mankind. That is the great end and object of the existence of man."

CABLE BRINGS GOOD WILL.

"But we are not here today to celebrate moral intelligence, but I believe the cable comes with the old spirit of peace on earth and good will toward man. (Applause.) But we are here to celebrate one of the events in the intellectual development of mankind on the scientific side of the animal man. It has been very slow—the evolution of intellectual desires, and we wonder why we have been so slow. You go to work and look at the primitive days of some people and see how crude it is, and go back and find out how crude we were just a few years ago. It was only 400 years ago that we all thought that the world was as flat as the platform on which I stand. What were cables; fifth, may be the Panama canal. These events have been of moment to Hawaii, and today we are celebrating one of them."

"It was knowledge that sent Cook around the world to find these islands; it was love that brought the missionaries to these little islands; it was the spirit of freedom which planted the dear old flag here, and science which brings the cable to these shores on this momentous day."

(Continued on Page 1.)





A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President ..... Cecil Brown  
Vice-President ..... M. P. Robinson  
Cashier ..... W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon request.

## Surplus Stock Sale No. 1.

## PIE PLATES

Enamelled Iron,  
Size 10 inches,  
12 1-2c each,  
Regular Price 25c.

W. W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
NEW YORK LINE  
Bark "NUUANU"  
Sailing from  
NEW YORK to HONOLULU  
About Dec. 15.  
For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston.  
OR C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Nat Salisbury, manager of Buffalo Bill's shows, is dead.

Laura Biggar, the actress, was acquitted of the charge of attempted blackmail.

A syndicate of American capitalists, headed by Rockefeller is trying to secure control of European gas franchises.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# WORLD'S NEWS FLASHED UNDER THE WIDE SEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

at this action the Saxon King dismissed in disgrace five junior officers of the 139th regiment for engaging in duels. He also dismissed the colonel of the regiment. Then the Kaiser did some dismissing. He published in the official gazette the resignation of King George from the office of Inspector General of the Second Army Corps without consulting the latter. King George's chagrin at this action sent him to his bed and he has been in very poor health ever since. The elopement of his daughter has made him worse. The King is now seventy-one years of age.

## SPAIN'S GOLD STANDARD.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Financial Minister has presented the Senate a financial scheme for the free coining of gold with an absolute prohibition of silver.

## GOVERNOR TAFT UPHELD.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—Solicitor General Araneta sustains Governor Taft's contention that he is not in a position to intervene regarding the possession of Roman Catholic property seized by the independent Catholics. The courts must settle the question. The incident will not affect the friar lands negotiations.

## A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—A lone highwayman held up the stage near Calistoga, Cal., this afternoon. Ten passengers were lined up on the road and robbed. The bandit then took the express box and fled. The amount secured is unknown.

## A HEAVY STORM.

SEATTLE, Jan. 3.—Heavy rain and snow have tied up practically all the railways in the State. Tracks were washed out in all directions and train service between Seattle and Tacoma is suspended indefinitely. In many places the tracks are under eight feet of water. All rivers are out of their banks and many towns are flooded. Wires are down in all directions.

## LATEST SUGAR PRICES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Raw sugar, 3 7-8. No change from yesterday.

## MINISTER GOING OUT.

PANAMA, Jan. 3.—General Perdome, Minister of State, has left for Bogota to resign on his arrival.

## THE COAL FAMINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Owing to the great shortage of coal in many of the Eastern states, there is great suffering among the poor. The weather recently has been intensely cold and the suffering in many places has been intense.

The deplorable condition will be augmented by the closing of some of the largest manufacturing throwing thousands of employees out of work temporarily. The financial loss to the manufacturers for having to shut down on account of this coal shortage will be immense.

## AN EDITOR'S SENTENCE.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—Manual Rango, editor of Libertos, has been sentenced to six months at hard labor and a fine of \$2,000 for libeling General Bell.

## CHINA THREATENED.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—The signatories of the Chinese peace protocol, except America, have decided to notify China that her failure to fulfill her obligations for a gold payment will entail grave consequences.

## MEXICAN SILVER.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—Mexican dollars are still falling. They are now at 38 and 39.

## COLORADO POLITICS.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The Denver Journal says there will be contests filed with the Secretary of State against every Democratic member of the House and Senate on the ground of fraud, misconduct and intimidation.

## IN GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—New York assessments show an increase of a billion and a half in real estate values for the year.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The canal negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. The treaty will be signed soon.

## HONOLULU CELEBRATES

(Continued from page 7)

we doing all the time previous to the time of Columbus? What was man before that that he could not tell the contour of the ball of mud on which we are living. I am not throwing stones at anybody, but I remember how hard it once was for man to understand why the earth is round instead of flat. Why, I heard a Honolulu policeman today ask another, 'How long does it take a message to go through from San Francisco to Honolulu over the cable?' and the other said, 'Just as quick as that' (striking his hands together). And then he asked his brother policeman how long it would take a message to go from Honolulu to San Francisco. (Laughter.)

"When Columbus told a priest that the earth was round the priest did not agree with him finally. What a delight it is to get hold of some intellectual truth, or a glimpse of a flash of truth. The priest told Columbus that when Christ came all men will see him, but if the earth is round some people on the other side cannot see him. (Laughter.) We were all in the position of the priest 400 years ago. The end and object of life is to come out of that position. We have not only found out that the earth is round, but we have been delving down into the elements and up into space to find the manifestations of God. We are only beginning. We are making for the future. The moment we stop intellectual development from growing, that moment we die, and none of us are as much use as that little coral insect under our feet.

"It is hard to understand that we send a message to San Francisco one minute, and it is received in the same time in that city, thousands of miles away. But the Shah of Persia once had a telegraph system, and for the life of him he could not understand how the dots and dashes that were made by the instruments went through that wire and were received almost instantly in London. So it had to be explained to

him that it was like a great long dog that had its hind legs in Persia and the front legs in London. 'Now,' said the man who was explaining the matter to the Shah, 'step on the dog's tail in Persia, and you will hear him bark in London.' You have a sea-dog stretching from Honolulu to San Francisco and we step on his tail here and they will hear him bark in San Francisco. (Laughter and applause.)

"Progress is the way for us to go. There is just as much more ahead of us as there is behind—far more. I think I have given you this thought—that it is out of the coming and going of man that we get our ideas of moral life. We get the intellectual conception in music, in art, in the freedom of the flag—these are things that stand for the higher life of the individual man. It is progress, and progress is the law of human life. I thank you." (Prolonged applause.)

HIGHTON'S REMINISCENCES.  
Chairman Smith then introduced Judge Henry E. Highton, who had participated in San Francisco in the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858. Mr. Highton said:

"This is no occasion for prophetic statistics nor cold prose. The imagination may soar to its utmost limit and yet the full measure of the scene will be untold. The cable instruments silently recording the terms of labor and under the direction of strong, trained and experienced men, in every department of the enterprise from its inception, who are covered with the honors of a realized dream, close one of the finest stanzas in the epic of action. Through the eternal harmonies, God has again spoken to His creatures. The invisible force, that is the nearest symbol of life, has once more struck the note of universal brotherhood, and everywhere the human soul responds to the electric appeal.

"We have witnessed the New Birth of the Hawaiian Islands, the beginning of a transformation that will be immediately felt, but that it may take years to perfect. The spectacle, however, is vastly more, for it includes the addition of a fertilizing element to organized society. 'Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world.'"

in 1903, in the city of San Francisco, I witnessed the celebration over the completion of the first Atlantic cable. On the crowded streets, I saw the moving panorama that pictured, in its successive phases, the triumphs of divine energy, rescuing mankind from the thralldom of ignorance, torpidity and vice. I listened to the higher language of music as, in majestic anthems and with instrumental union, it lifted the multitudes towards the ideal. I heard the blended melody and power of a great orator—that kindred stock which duplicates our own conquests of time and space—as he condensed the feelings and ambitions of the hour into an incomparable appreciation of the Nineteenth Century.

And now, after forty-four toiling years, still higher and in more exquisite strains does the paeon of resurrected mankind arise, and nowhere more grandly than from these islands of the blessed, with their emerald setting and their towering altitudes, which point towards our final home.

For nineteen hundred years, the message from Bethlehem has gradually but surely electrified individuals, communities, nations, races. With all its gathered and resistless force it now repeats itself on these shores and a new year finds us vitally joined to the throbbing breast of the highest civilization. Under the deep and restless sea that at once divides and connects the aggressive West and the awakening East, the slender wire has been placed that unites us inseparably to thought, to action, to aspiration, to all the finest elements of progress.

The cable means the extension of freedom, law, order, enterprise, intelligence. It means the obliteration of the narrowness, the weakness, the personalities, of provincialism. It means definiteness, resolution, judgment. It means the further promotion of the family of man. It means the welding of discordant heterogeneities into peaceful unity. It means cosmopolitanism, broad, controlling, aspiring, resting on settled principles and scattering to the winds the plucked feathers of pretentious nonentity. It means that spirituality will be extracted from the right use of materialism.

As the scale of being rises, the world grows better,—in this era, at least, the living century is always an improvement upon the dead. Good and evil, light and darkness, storm and calm, all contrasts and opposites, are only conditions, through whose struggles and conflicts, with many an apparent break, and many an apparent relapse, man ceaselessly forces his way towards the shadowless future.

The commercial spirit has been unjustly derided. Commerce and fraternity have ever walked together. They are the handmaids of religion. They bring to the masses, not alone the comforts and even the luxuries that supply their growing demands, but the glowing ideals of which peace and love are the ministers. They penetrate unknown lands and unknown seas. They carry to the very centers of barbarism or petrification the seeds of growth and enlightenment. They spin and radiate the cords that bind together human breasts. The masters of trade, of manufacture and of finance are the patrons of art, of science, of philosophy, of education and of morality. And industry, represented by labor in all its aspects, aids in raising and beautifying the common level.

Intercommunication between men and communities is the solvent of mystery and of difficulty. It bathes the world with immortal hues. It aids significantly in adjusting the relations of labor and of capital, born from the same womb, twins that should be and will be intimately and indissolubly allied. The spirit of association, of combination, possesses the wider spaces of the earth, and the most intricate problem of the Twentieth Century is to preserve individualism, to ripen personal character, and at the same time to harmonize the classes—to reconcile the liberty and the integrity of the individual soul with the safety and the soundness of national existence—to produce the highest man, the perfect citizen—to secure genuine equality, not in condition or influence, which is impracticable, but in opportunity, equality before the law that protects society and its units, the family and its members, and equality before that deeper law that touches the conscience and holds effort to its unchangeable moral anchorage.

The law of unselfishness, the law of brotherhood, of which developed and instructed man is alike the product and the seer, are the safeguards of the multitudes, and, when the willing mind supercedes compulsion and these laws are spontaneously obeyed, the standard of American institutions, resting upon personal sovereignty within the limits of the Moral Code, will be attained and vindicated, and our National Flag, dedicated to "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," will be the stainless emblem of purified self-government.

"Each man shall find his own in all men's good, and all men work in noble brotherhood."

It has been fallaciously said that the globe shrinks in size as the means of rapid communication are extended. The practical annihilation of distance is the motor of intellectual expansion. The invisible thread that brings races, nations and individuals into contact, enlarges the scope and power of nature, lifts mortality towards the arching heavens, and fills the mind with new worlds of breadth and light. It cleans the soul of its paltriness and fires the eye of strenuous youth with the presage of accumulating victories. The snail of the pessimist becomes a poor echo of exulting barbarism. The faith of the optimist is suffused with an electric glow that brightens the entire horizon, and the bow of promise set in the eternal blue, pours its prismatic colors into the deepest pest-holes of mental and moral putrefaction.

Such are the suggestions of the cable. In peace, in goodwill, in onward and upward movement, flashed this day through the Pacific depths, in this latest achievement of the Christian and the commercial spirit, even the living dead, in the majesty of silence, may see the fruition of his consecrated labor.

If the electric fluid traverses all space, there is a sense in which the remote stars may listen to your exclamations. The wireless telegraphy of the universe may be charged with a Christmas token, of regenerating fraternity, borne from the tumultuous planet and spreading its thrills through the far-off heavens. From the material to the spiritual is the order of all durable progress, and

# Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Condition of Corns, Sores, Eruptions, and all Skin Diseases. CUTICURA is instantly and effectively applied to the most sensitive parts of the body, and cleanses the blood. A Syringe is often resorted to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Anti-Septic R. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., No. 45, Market Street, Sydney, N. S. W., and all Chemists.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA. The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea." DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, Davenport, 23 Great Russell St., London.

In this elevating moment, the ancient signal of advance towards the ultimate goal is repeated and emphasized. As the Galilean shepherds heeded the angelic call, so let us accept the invitation of manifest destiny. "Finit coronat opus." Let the end crown the work.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION.  
Secretary Cooper then read the following messages of congratulation from the mainland:

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.  
H. E. Cooper, Territory of Hawaii.  
Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind message of congratulation on the completion of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company's cable to Hawaii. It certainly affords me much gratification that the project of my father is so far accomplished. The work of laying the cable to Manila will be vigorously prosecuted and we expect that it will be laid and in operation by the next Fourth of July and shortly will be laid to Shanghai.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.  
San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Chief Executive of Honolulu.

San Francisco, queen city of our Western American mainland, sends sisterly greeting to the metropolis of our country's island possessions, and congratulates Hawaii and her people upon this nearer connection and speedier communication. May the bonds of patriotism and of friendly feeling now existing between us be strengthened and forever maintained in the interest of our country, for the advancement and promotion of her prosperity and of the happiness of all her people, and may the progress of civilization by the ways of peace be ever and always signalized and recorded through this new Pacific cable.

E. E. SCHMITZ,  
Mayor of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu.

The California Promotion Committee of San Francisco extends greetings to the people of the Hawaiian Islands. May the link now joining your territory with the mainland never slacken but strengthen as time goes on, and bring about what the founder of the Pacific cable hoped for, a community of interests and a closer bond of friendship between the metropolis and the Paradise of the Pacific.

A. SEABARDO,  
Chairman.

San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Governor Dole, Honolulu.  
Congratulations upon the success of Mr. Mackay and associates in uniting our island possessions to the mother country, by the long desired cable. May its permanence be as lasting as the flag that unites us.

G. W. M'NEAR,  
President The Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1903.  
Governor Dole, Honolulu.  
Kate Field gave her life in working for annexation. If she was alive she would give her last cent in cableing congratulations. As her friend and Hawaii's friend, allow me to offer my best wishes for a happy New Year.

H. H. KOHLER, AT.

Sacramento, Jan. 1st, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu.

On behalf of the people of California, I tender most cordial greetings to you and the people of the Hawaiian government, upon this successful completion by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company of the splendid American enterprise of the late John W. Mackay and of Messrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Ward, Bradley, Baker, Storror and other members of said company, and their able associates. The close and immediate means of correspondence between the people of Hawaii and of this state, which is today perfected, will unite us in more compact bonds of amity and sympathy and redound to the greatness, prosperity and happiness of our common country.

HENRY T. GAGE,  
Governor of California.

Salem, Oregon, Jan. 1st, 1903.  
Governor Dole, Honolulu.

Accept the congratulations of the people of Oregon upon the establishment of telegraphic communication with your distant island territory. May it be the forerunner of an uninterrupted patriote and commercial community of interests between your people and those of the parent country.

T. T. GEER,  
Governor of Oregon.

Olympia, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford Dole, Governor, Honolulu.

On behalf of the people of the State of Washington I send greetings. The distance between us has been overcome. You are now a part of us in fact as well as in name.

HENRY M'BRIDE,  
Governor of Washington.

San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Aloha, California and Hawaii, first friends, now neighbors, hereafter kinsmen. The golden state's new administration welcomes the tie that binds us even closer. Our cable latching is now in your hands and our doors are open to the people of Hawaii.

GEO. C. PARDEE,  
Governor-elect.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, California, sends greetings and best wishes for the new year which is so full of promise for Hawaii, whose isolation is now a thing of the past, thanks to the enterprise of John W. Mackay, to whose name and noble life the trans-Pacific cable will be a lasting monument.

H. P. WOOD,  
Secretary.

San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1903.  
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

The Board of Trade of San Francisco on behalf of its two hundred members and by the courtesy of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, heartily congratulates the people of the Hawaiian Islands upon the successful laying of the first great line of the electric chain which will unite the Occident with the Orient, through the Paradise of the

Continued on page 12



